dulged in a considerable amount of swearing upon the come private account. The manufactory of salt at these works was quite extensive; the furnaces were kept in operation day and night, and six heavy teams were constantly employed in the transportation of salt into the interior, where it com-

aasportation of sait into the interior, was a coands an expellent price.
There are other sait works in this vicinity, and our locus are greatly interested in the manufacture of this agoable production.

omeers are greatly interested in the manufacture of this seasonable production.

The success of the expedition was complete, and reflects great credit upon the aircady enviable reputation of our excellent commander, Acting Master W. R. Browne, who designed the plan of operations, and upon Acting Energy Russell, who has added another larget to his fame by his energetic and faithful execution of the hazardous coun mission entrusted to him. Butch praise is also due to the boat's crew, who by their intreplicity and activity outributed and a little to the favorable issue of the whole undertaints.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

Explanation of Marshal Forey's Visit to Washington.

The Rebel Privateer Florida Still at Brest.

Maximilian Expected to Accept the Mexican Throne.

His Early Embarkation for Vera Cruz Anticipated.

Address of the French Legislature to the Emperor Napoleon.

THE GERMANO-DANISH IMBROGLIO

Proclamation of the King of Denmark to His Army.

New Contributions Imposed on Poland by the Russian Government.

CONDITION OF THE MARKETS. åe.,

The steamship Columbia, Capt. Leach, from Galway on the aftern on of the 5th lustant, arrived at St. Johns, on ute to Boston, at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

The Columbia sailed for Boston yesterday morning. It is asserted that the Archdoke Maximillan will accent the Mexican grown, profered him by the Mexican Notables, and will shortly sail for Mexico The Holstein question still continues to have a threaten-

The Danes have completely evacuated Holstein.

The United States corvette St. Louis was at Lisbon on

The press is quiet upon American affairs. The London Fines publishes a letter from its secession correspondent, special, from Livergool, in which the writer admits the North has made progress, but not in proportion to the cost. He contends that the next campaign will reveal greater difficulties for the North, and that their financial policy will sooner or later collapse.

on the 2d owing to an attack of gout. The Anglo-Chinese fleet, fitted out by Captain Osborne. was returning to Eugland for sale, Prince Kung having efused to carry out the bargain.

It was stated that Parliament would meet February 4. At a meeting relative to the Great Eastern it was said the projected lottery for the ablp at Frankfort was preceeding with considerable spirit. Shares were rapidly leken up in England. It was also said that the French and American governments were expected to bid for the

ship at the auction on the 14 h of January. It was announced that four fast screw steamer twenty-five handred tone each, are to be placed on the ine between Loudon and New York by the British and American Steam Navigation Company in March. Pived at Queenstown at poop on the 4th.

The Mexican Question.

The Memerical Diplomatique confidentially asserts that the Archduke Maximilian will accept and occupy the pasted that capitalists overwhelm the Archduke with offers of money on the simple guaranty of his accession to the turon.

The London News says it is understood that the extra-

The London Never says it is understood that the extra-ordinary mission of Marshal Forey to Washington had for its result an undertaking on the part of the United states government not to dispute the new Ministra monarchy. In return it is believed that promises were

try towards the Confederate States.
The News also says the Archduke and Archduchess are expected very shortly to visit Napoleon at Paris, whence they proceed to St. Nazaire to embark in an Austrian frigate , attended by a French man-of-war, for Vera Cruz

The Schleswig-Holstein Question. the Danish troops- had completely evacuated Holstein, including the six villages north of the Eiber, which are geographically part of Schleswig, but had been incor-perated with Holetow.

that pe ce is yet unbroken. The federal execution in Relatein is distinguishable only by the utmost discrimihow long even this shadowy distinction may be main-

The Austrian proposal to the Federal Diet that the Prince of Augustenburg be immediately summoned to leave the Duckles was rejected by a vote of nine to

the King of Denmark had reached Flansburg, on a visit to his army in Schleswig.

Polend. Rossia had emposed upon Poland a fresh contribuof six millions of roubles, of which two and a half mil-

France. The builton in the Bank of France was still decreasing. The Courrier du Dimanche had been suspended for two

The King opened the Cortes on the 2d. He said in his speech that the jobacco monopoly would be abolished east April. Iobacco may henceforth be cultivated in Madeura and the Azeres. The budget was satisfactory.

[From the Paris Constitutional, Dec. 24.]

The generous proposal made to Europe by the Emperor, in order to put an end, by pacific means, to her tilition between nations and to dissensions between governments, is a Utopian scheme of the day before, which, according to the language of the Emperor, became a reality the day after. The Senate, with unanimity, has shown that France had applaced that idea, and has shown that France had applaced that idea, and has shown that France had applaced that idea, and has solined with pleasure in that applaces. "Let us unito our effects for that end," said the Emperor to the Senate. That appeal will be beard, and the perseverance of Napoleon in his poncy of civilization and peace will accure to him the friendship of governments, the gratitude of nations and the admiration of the future.

[From the Faris Patric, Dec. 24.]

* But will this language, which acquires more force by being attered by Napoleon III., be understood by the sovereigns as it has been by the nations? The doubts which we entertain on that applied are well above, as are also our fears of seeing the governments to be overcome, and that this incredulity is to be confounded; and if Europe must be again exposed to fresh convulsions, the principle which imperial France sow precisions will not the less predominate in those new struggles. Its reign will come around one day, because a part of the designs of Providepoe must be that the reign of justice and liberty for nations should be universally proclaimed.

[From the Parls Debate, Dec. 24.]

will come around one day, because a part of the designs of Providence must be that the reign of tustice and liberty for nations should be universally proclaimed.

[From the Parls Debats, Dec. 24.]

** It may be seen that the Emperor was seriously moved at some of the speeches which have been delivered, as be congratulates himself on the fact that the most opposite remarks have definitely become confounded in the unanimity of the vote on the address. The word Congress is not to be found in the Emperor's reply. It is replaced by the less merceuty limited terms of European arbitration. The Emperor has expressed the hope that that system will be always in a position to colve in a pacific manner the questions which seem to be the most violently agitated. If the word Congress has not this time fallen from the Emperor's lips, it is still under the pea of the Minister of Forcign Affairs. Its seage has, however, chanzed a little during the last two months, or rather the political idea which it expresses has been reduced to less wast proportions under the predominating influence of events. In reading M. Drouys de Lhugs' despatch of December S the fact will become evident that if the French government is far from having abandoned its idea of assembling a restricted Congress, that body, if it should meet, will merit the name of a restricted Congress, less from the absence of England than from the previously circumscribed number of questions which it will have to discuss. Europe is no longer asked to make a general examination of conscience, she appeared too much terrilled at the idea of such a task. She is simply asked if there are not some pressing cares from which so passionate disputes would have to be feared. So that," remarks M. Brouyn de Lhuys, "the Congress may have a greater chance of arriving at a practical result." In any case, it will certainly not be so much exposed to lose itself in the vagueness of dangerous generalities.

[From the Paris Presse, Dec. 24.]

result." In any case, it will certainty not be so much exposed to lose itself in the vagueness of dangerous generalities.

[From the Paris Presse, Dec. 24.]

* The Emperor's regly will find the same echo in Europe as his speech from the throne. It nobly and sovereignly takes up that word "Utopian schemes," by which the ignorance, folly and incredulity of all times have never missed an opportunity of attempting to brand with reprobation all the great onceptions, the vast undertakings, the important discoveries, and the grand ideas which have illustrated past ages and marked the progress of the human race. Without the ideal, that ennobling of the real—without the ideal, that inexhaustible spring of all the kinds of progress arising one from the other, what would have been and what would be man? What would be society? Sire, you are right in calling, with all your wishes, for the moment when the great questions which divide governments and populations may be pacifically solved by European arbitration. Sire, you are on the right way: persist in it, and the air-blown obstacles will burst of themselves, and railing moredulity will be scoffed at. Sire, if there be only three or only two covereigns who on your appeal should hasten to Parls, receive them, bring them together, beliberate, that is to say, sow, and the word which you shall have sown, being fertilized by the publicity of all countries, will germinate and fructify in the minds of all populations. Sire, General Bonaparte would not have been the Emperor Napoleon, he would not have been all the ene miles of France, and galaed the innumerable victories which have rendered him immortal, if he had not left the beaten path and put traditions to the rout—if he had nade war as his predecessors had done, and as it was taught in treaties. He was not vanquished by all the coalected covereigns until after be had laught them the art of conquering, such as he had conceived it. Sire, your uncle. the Emperor Napoleon I., as his victories attest, was right in not following the

The Lutest News.

It is confirmed that Maximilian will visit Paris, and reach Mexico before the end of March, with requisite re-

The Holstein question shows an increasing embitter says the Germans are watching still upon events, while events threaten more and more to be muster rather than

The address to Napoleon was introduced in the Corps Legislatif on the 4th. It expresses the hope that benefit cial results may speedily be derived by France from the Chinese and the Medican expeditions. It is very pacific in tone towards Russia and Poland, and loudly extols the

Emperor's scheme for a Congress. The rebel steamer Florida had completed her repairs at Brest, and anchored about two hundred yards from the will accompany each, at an interval of twenty-four

hours. been removed into the Court of Queen's Bench.

LONDON, Jan. 5, 1864. It is the general belief in Copenhagen that the French and English fleet will soon appear in the Danish waters. Large reinforcements will be sent to the Island of Funen,

BERLIN, Jan. 5, 1864. In the Chambers, M. Bismark advocates treedom of ac tion on the part of the government. He hoped the Chambers would not compel the government to obtain means on crown authority.

The Danish government has called out fourteen thou sand reserve troops.

A proclamation of the King to the army says:-The year finds you in arms for the defence year country. Our motto is "Honor of necessary by force of arms. No life is too precious for the salvation of the fatherland from its former struggles. The army has retained its experienced leaders whom the young troops will follow with enthusiasn Courage, not numbers, always leads to victory.

Financial and Commercial News. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1864

Consols closed at 9034 a 9034 for mocesy.

American Stocks.

Illinois Central Railroad 25 a 24 discount; Frie Rail r. ad 65 a 66. Texpox. Jan. 5, 1864

read 65 a 66.

Consols 90% a 91 for money.
Illusis Central Railroad 25 discount; Erie Railroad 65.

Liverpool Cotton & Market.

The anies of cotton on Monday (4th), were 12,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and still advancing, especially for American descriptions.

No Manchester market reported.

Liverpool bushaperuppe Market.

The market for breadstuds is generally firm. Messre.

Wakedeld, Nash a Co. and others report.—Flour firm. Wheel hap all unward tendency; winter red, 8s. 6d. a 8s. 6d. per cental. Cort buyant; mand 61s.

Liverpool. Royalson Market.

The provision market is dull. Various circulars report.—Beef dull. Pork inactive. Bacon firm. Lafd quiet and steady. Tailow steady. Butter has an upward tendency with a silght advance.

Liverpool. Produce Market.

Liverpool. Produce Market.

Liverpool. Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar stoady. Rice—No sales. Coffee quiet. Lard steady. Aches active at 29s. a 29s. 6d. for pots. Lineard oil quiet. Resin dall. Spirits turpentine steady. Petroleum very dull; refined, 1s. 9d.

LONDON MARKETS—JAN. 4.

Freadstuffs bare an upward tendency. The markets are still closed.

markets are still closed.

THE LATEST MARKETS.
GALWAY, Jab. 5—P. M.
The steamship Canada is off Liverpool.
Liverpool. Jan. 5, 1864.
The sales of cotton to-day 5,000 bales. The market quies and unchanged.

The breadesuffs market is firm. Wheat upward, with an advance of 2d.; winter red is scarce.

The provision market is firmer.

Produce —Petroleum dull; refined, 1s. 9d.

Shipping Intelligence.
Arrived from New York, 3d. Gebhard, Greenock, E. W. Stetson, Gravesend; 4th. Virginius, Liverpool; Emma. Bremen; Buenos Ayres, Plymouth, Rio Grande, Emmonia and Jamen, in the Mersey, Percambuco, Phillipe,

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

The steamship Adriatic, from New York, which was expected to arrive here last Saturday evening, has not yet arrived. Some forty passengers, intending to take passage in her for Galway, have returned to Boston in the Columbia. Captain Leech, of the Columbia, reports no ice within forty miles of this coast,

COLD WASTERS.—At First Spelling, Minnesota, the army register thermometer, on a high bluff, marked fifty degrees below zero on the 3d inst., a point only reached wice since 1821.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ARAGO.

AFFAIRS IN THE TENTH ARMY CORPS

General Gillmore's Headquarters Removed to Hilton Head.

The Rebels Fortify the Ruins of Sumter.

The Naval Expedition to Morrell's Inlet.

The Five Rebel Rams at Charleston Threaten an Attack Upon Our Fleet.

A Skirmish Near St. Augustine, Florida.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The United States transport steamer Arago, Captan Gadaden, arrived at this port yesterday, with dates from Port Royal and Stono Inlet to January 15. The news is inimportant. General Gillmore is about to remove l parters to Hilton Head, where he will quietly await the spring to commence anew his operations. The rebe rams at Charleston threaten our naval forces with raid, which Admiral Dahlgren is preparing for.

The Arago brings seventy-four first and one hundred nd ninety second class passengers and the usual mails. Among the Arago's passengers are Brigadier Genera Vogdes, Brigadier General Aiken and Captain Ammen, of he United States Navy, and seven rebel prisoners.

A letter from Doboy Sound, Georgia, dated January amounces the capture by the gunboat Huron of the British ship Silvanus. After being repeatedly shelled and well riddled, the Silvanus was run ashore and sunl n one fathom water, and low tide leaves her nearly dry, and may be repaired. She is about four hundred burthen and is loaded with salt, spirits of all kinds. ordage, &c. She was trying to run in and suddenly changed her mind upon seeing the Huron, and tried to run out. Her papers made her out to be from Nassau,

acknowledged that she is a blockade runner.

Joseph Strobell, of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volum ers, was shot for desertion at Beaufort, on the 6th of January. It is stated in the narration of his execution that, while in jail under sentence of death, Strobell was offered by one of the guards an opportunity to escape,

which he refused. Purser Grantejean will accept our thanks for late pa-

Mr. Oscar G. Sawyer's Despatches.

THE SITUATION Charlestonwards there has been but little doing since ny last communication. We have not fired upon Sumter for several weeks past, as that work is now about as well need up as it is likely to be, even if our fire should be maintained indefinitely.

The rebels, who cling to it with so much tenscity, have

vidently not lost a great deal of time erecting some sort of defences or protection within the work, which will in measure cover them, in case of another bombardm It may not be considered beyond the bounds of possibility that they have even succeeded in placing some guns in position behind these new they will be enabled to hold the fort against assault or escalade. We can see no armawithin the work, or whatever the new defences may be bich may be discerned without the aid of a glass, are large enough to cover gues of small calibre, such as could o ell used against a storming column. However, a we do not propose to attempt to take the fort in the mode suggested, the labors of the rebels are not likely to interfere with any plans that may have been formed by Gen

Gill more. made with Col. Beil's method of using incendiary shells, and they have proved decidedly successful. Col. Bell has led in exploding incendiary shells in the city with the same ease and certainty that are observed in attending his experiments, and if the composition was worth a copper gratifying results might follow. As it is, the damage inflicted by fire is comparatively insignificant. When we get hold of the right kind of incendiary composition, and explode it in the right spot, we may be able to start a conflagration that will leave nothing but a mass of ashes and rubbish to mark the snot on which the proud city of Charleston now stands. There is a good chance now for ingenious chemists to invent the material by which this desirable consummation may be attained.

A REECC RAID NEAR ST. AUGUSTINE.
Small parties of wood-chippers, under a guard, have een in the habit of going out into the country from St. Augustine and beyond the picket lines for the purpose of gathering fuel for the use of the garrison. They have never been attacked or interferred with until Wednesday, the 30th of last month. The usual fatigue party was then up of details from the Tenth Connecticut and the Twenty fourth Massachusetts regiments , as there had been rumors of an intended attack on the party by Dickerson's company of cavalry, from the St. Johns river. The guard numbered twenty five men, and the wood-choppers, also armed, ing a point about five miles from the town a gudden fire was opened on the party from ambush on both sides the the Iwenty-fourth Massachussetts, who was in command of the guard, attempted to make a successful fight, but to no avail. The rebels were a hundred strong and had the advantage of a surprise. The result of the affair was, that Lieut. Walker was mortally wounded and a private named Burns, Company I, Tenth Connecticut, killed; two others in the detachment were wounded and twenty-five taken prisoners, of which the Tenth Connecticut lost twenty-one and the Twenty-folded Masgachusetts four. On information being received of the affair a strong force was sent out from the town to overtake the enemy; but the latter, being mounted, escaped. Licutenant Walker was found and brought into town, where he died two days after. His remains go North on the Arago to-day. He had be recently promoted to his position from a sergeant for general good conduct and fine soldierly qualities. The rebels treated our wounded, whom they paroled, with great kinduces. They made no attempt to rob them, but left watches and purses on the bodies of the dead. Dick head, and expressed his regret that he was snable to make him more comfortable.

The pavy sent an expedition of three steamers to Mor rell's lujet, a little south of the North Carolina line, for the purpose of chastising the rebels thereabouts for their capture of one of the brig Perry's boats some time ago The fleet mot with gales all the way up and while the but succeeded in throwing achore, through the breakers, after much labor, a detachment of marines and sailors and a couple of guns. The rebel cavalry on post near by fled, after making a show of defence, and cur force ad vanced. A large schooner was observed at another up the reach it, it was determined to destroy it; so half a dozen shells were thrown into it, the third of which set the vessel on fire and soon destroyed it. The schooner was loaded with cotton, turpentine and rosin, and was worth a hundred thousand dollars or more. After this matte was accomplished the party returned to the ship, and the expedition came back to Charleston.

It is understood that headquarters are to be removed

preparations must be made for a spring or paign. It will prove an unpleasant thing those who have not regular quarters at Bead. The hotel is not to be thought of a place of residence by any one who cares for cleanliness, comfort or good living. We need a new hotel badly. The department is quite satisfied with the experience it has enjoyed of the present affair, and prays for a better

Brigadier General Israel Vogdes goes home on the Arago to day on a short leave of absence. He has always had a command on Folly Island since we occupied it, and has ever been vigilant and wise in all his operations. His many friends hope that he will return with an additional star. He deserves that recognition of his services

ARRIVAL of DESERTERS.

Three deserters came down yesterday from Battery Pringle, on James Island. They belonged to the "regu-Pringle, on James Island. They belonged to the "regu-lar" South Carolina artillery. One of them is from New Jersey, another from Baltimore, and a third is an Irish-man. They report that in the Christmas engagement with the Marblehead and Pawnee the rebels lost forty six men killed and wounded, and gave up the fight, disgusted and thoroughly disheartened. The rebels had nine guns in position in the affair, thirty pounder rifles and heavy howitzers. Two of the latter were captured by us. At Battery Pringle, near Grimbal's manuation, there are five Battery Pringle, near Grimbal's plantation, there are fiv guns-two heavy English rifles and three heavy siege

merone by means of torpedoes, which they propose to bring down with boats and set them adrift near the ves eels. Our folks are ready to meet them. One torped has already been picked up, and if the reports of desert-ers are to be credited there are any quantity of the same style of machines planted in the Stone fiver above the style of machines planted in the Stospiling.

REBEL RAVE IN CHARLE T. Admiral Dahlgren is on the lookout for rebel ran from the city, and is making preparations to receive them in proper form. It is known that they have three large rams and iron-clads aire dy in commission, and another, by far the most efficient in every point of view, nearly ready for service. She will carry eight heavy guds and is said to be fast. A fifth is on the stocks, ready for launching as soon as the ma-chinery is all in. This will make a fermidable fleet, and one that may give us no little trouble if they should come out and attack us. Our force inside the bar is re garded as amply sufficient to flog them if a chance forded. Some of these days we shall see lively times in Charleston parbor, as the rebels, when ready, will assum the initiative. We do not dread the conflict nor doub

(hief Engineer Hiram Newell, of the frigate New ironsides, has been relieved by Chief Engineer Alex Grier. Mr. Neweil goes to Philadelphia.

Brigadier General A. Kerr, of Connecticut, has me

with splendid success in re-enlisting the Connecti troops in this department. Nearly one thousand men have re-enlisted. He goes home on business to day.

> HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 2, 1864. THE HOLIDAYS IN CAMP.

New Year's Day was very generally observed at Hilton flead by grand dinners, balls and making calls, in gene ine Knickerbocker style; and at Besufort by a processio speeches and an immense barbacue, in which the contra-pand element shope in unpara loled lustre.

At Hilton Head the Forty-seventh New York gave a very sumptuous dinner to the officers and men of the Forty eighth regiment, in return for an entertainment of like nature which the latter had extended to the former on Christmas Day.

The entrance to the camp streets were orn with triumphal arches of overgreen, adorned by patrictic and beautiful devices, and each company had its own tables loaded with the good things of this life, and adorned with evergreen, at which the company greets from the Forty-eighth were scated, with their hosts of the Forty-seventh. The men dired at three o'clock, and mjoyed the repast highly. Speeches were made and sentiments given and responded to, and great hilarity manifested. A barrel of ale to each company was ample to supply all with bibulous enjoyment. At four o'clock the officers of the Forty-eighth sat down with their hosts of the Forty-seventh and a large number of invited guests, among whom were General Seymour, Majors Judd, Freeman, of the Pay Department, and

The tables were abundantly supplied with a variety of lands and wines. Tourts were offered and respons by General Seymour, Colonel Barton, Majors Judd and Freeman, and others, including a number of the press,

which were well received.

After a long and gay session the party adjourned to dancing was kept up to a late hour in the morning. Air Ingells furnished with the post band most excell

at the dinner and the ball.

In the evening the machinis ner, Mr. Macgregor presiding, and afterwards enjoyed themselves in listening to speeches from the President, br. Craves, Colonel Dunbar and others, and numerous songs. They had a glorious time, and are satisfied that

NEW TRANS AT BEAUFORT was marked by a celebration of the anniversary of freedom to the negroes of the South. The contrabands, male and female, old and young, attired in their best and most brilliant garments, flocked into town from all the plantations on the neighboring islands, from Hilton ilead and every quarter accessible to boats. Such a gatherwas never before seen in quiet fort. Over three thousand contrabands, of both sexes, congregated together, and marched with banber of speeches were made by General Saxton, Colonel Chief Quartermaster; Calonels Higginson, Van Wyck, Lyach and others. Swords were presented by the colored people to Ganerai Saxton and Colonal Higginson being in juxtaposition with the name of the Father of his Country, and Saxton shining forth with that of Tonssaint I Overture. After the speeches were over the hungry contrabands feasted on fifteen oven, reasted whole, and enjoyed the repast quite es much as they did the intellectual entertainment. It was a great day for the sable sons of Africa, who reigned supreme, demanding and receiving the aderation of their whit brethren. According to the propnetic utterances of the enthusiastic speakers, each one of the contrabands would soon be in possession of a princely mansion, and the new order of things would be established on the sea islands on the Carolina coast.

The new Fire Department of Boanfort was socially in augurated on New Year's eve. New York flose Com dansenie yet enjoyed in this department.

The music was superb, the company—numbering nearly one hundred—select and the ladies beautiful and charming. The supper was elegant and recherche. The members of the company succeeded in accomplishing a de cided success, alike creditable to themselves and reflect ing honor on the New York Fire Department, from

FOLLY BLAND, S. C., Jan. 15, 1804.
Inauguration of the Garrison Flog at Fort Strong on Morris Island—Naval Expedition to Morrell's Inlet—Removal of Headquarters to Hilton Head, de., de.
Too flag raining on Tousday last at Fort Strong, formerly
Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, was the occasion of a

very interesting ceremony. For several days prior to this event there stood a beautiful flagstaff patiently awaiting its starry companion to the south railent angle of the fort. This latter consisted of a regulation garrison flag, which had never been floated to the breeze over this once famous rebei stronghold in any other form that a regimental one, but which was now to wave triumph ently and defaulty aloft. Every preparation had been made by Capt. C. G. Strahan, of Company I, Third Rhode Island artillery, commanding the fort, to insure a prompt and creditable undertaking.

The numerous guests baving arrived and taken their positions near the base of the staff, the excellent band of the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers struck up, and continued to play at intervals through the untire cere-

Chaplain Hill, of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers then stopped forward, and, smid uncovered heads, do livered a prayer apprepriate to the occasion. Cap-tain Strahan, assisted by a sergeant, then drew the flag, bundled to the peak of the staff, immediately after

All eyes were now fixed on our insulted national em stem, fully expecting a salute from the "rebs;" all thought that at this moment the enemy would open on their old glory, Wagner, in a manner not usual; but not a Now commenced the thunder of thirty five heavy guns from Fort Strong-a national salute-fired at intervals of fifteen seconds between each report. General Terry, Colonel Hoyt, Fifty-eccond Pennsylvania Volunteers; Captain Hamilton, Third United States Artillery, and Captain Strahan made a few remarks, which elicited deafening cheers from all assembled; and, amid salvos of heavy guns, with the utmost enthusiasm, heightened by Professor Dignam's unrivalled band (kindly furnished by professor of Main Propagations). permission of Major Drew, at present commanding the Fourth New Hempshire Volunteers), the flag of the for-over free took its airy place in the heavens, never to be emoved by our country's foes.

Upon invitation of Captain Straban the officers present rounded by many spirited evidences of creature comforts, mutual pledges, toasts, &c., followed in quick suc-

Among the many officers present I noticed General A.
H. Terry, General Aiken, of Connecticut; Col. Dahlgren, younded at Fredericksburg, son of Admiral D ; Colo ell, Fourth New Hampehire; Major Drew, do.; Captain Rockwell, First Connecticut artillery; Colonel Holliwell Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored); Lieutenant An frews, Signal Corps; Lieutenant F. A. Sawyer, of Gene on's staff, and many other gentle

I learned on Tuesday last that Admiral Dablgren had despatched an expedition to Morrel's Inlot recently, precisely for what purpose I did not hear. I understand that, owing to the stage of the tide or to some other un orseen circumstance, the object of the expedition was not attained. The force employed in this affair is unknown to me.

DEPARTURE OF HEADQUARTERS.

To morrow Gen. Gillmore's headquarters will be re-moved to Hitton Head. Gen. Terry will remain in com-mand here, while Gen. Stevenson, who is now home by reason of sixtness, will command the post on Morris

vill assume command on the departure of Gen. Terry.

The weather to-day is delightful. Of late we have en perienced a perfect slege of very cold and rainy weather, liberally interspersed with fogs and damp firewood. Gen. Israel Vogdes goes home to-day on furlough, and right well does be deserve it.

island upon his return, thereby relieving Col. Davis, wh

Defrauding Recruits. BOWN RELEASED AND HIS WIFE MADE HAPPY, BTC. There are numerous complaints of frauds committed by prokers, agents and others on the new recruits, as we

bave all beard. Some of these, unfortunately, are too true, and all cases complaint brought before S pervisor Blunt, Chairman of the Sapervisors' Volunteering Committee, are rectified, so far as lies in his power.

But many of these cases are entirely beyond the read of the committee; more have no foundation at all, but re the mere invention of the brain of some foolish fellow who has squandered his money, and, finding in his pocket but a few dollars of the \$300 poid Bim, forthwith makes complaint of gross fraud against somebody.

A case of this kind occurred a few days ago at the

mittee rooms of the Supervisors. A fellow ap peared, passed and was paid his \$300 bounty. At the same time there appeared with him the keeper of th boarding house where the recruit had been boarding and claimed a certain amount as due him. The new recrui acknowledging that he owed him something. It was set-tled by paying him twenty dollars. Mr. Blunt, the thed by paying him twenty dollars. Mr. Blunt, the chairm in, then suggested that he leave the belance of the meney with him, to be placed in the savings bank to his (the recruit's) credit. This he consented to, reserving five dollars only for his own use, handing the balance—\$275—over to Mr. Blunt for deposit. So far all right. But the landlord or boarding house keeper smelt the "greenbacks," followed up the recruit, had his pleasant talk with him, and got him again before Mr. Blunt, when he made a demand for his money, saying he had changed his mind. Of course Supervisor Blunt's good intentions were thwarted. He was obliged to give it up. The foolish recruit received it and immediately handed it over to the boarding house keeper, with the lojunction to "keep it for him." Of course he will do it so effectivally that it will never get back into the hands of the recruit, who goes to liker's Island with just \$5 of the \$500 paid to him.

A few days subsequently a long complaint came from a solder on Riker's Island to the committee, detailing a gross fraud upon him, whereby he was cheated out of all his bounty money but \$5. The partiest wore brought up, the case investigated, when it turned out that the-recruit making the complaint was the very one who withdrew his money from Mr. Blunt and handed it over voluntarily to his friead, the boarding house keeper. Or course the had simply flung away his money and nothing could be done.

We state this case—and it is one of every day occurrence—more in detail, to show how dide many of the complaints of fraud on soldiers are. Real cares of fraud brought before the committee are, Heaven knows, numerous enough, but flotthous and idle ones are more so. The old adage of "believing orly one-half you hear' especially applies to reported frauds upon seldiers. A recruit was received a few Bay since whose old mother was present to receive the bounty from him. Instead of handing the \$5.00 over to here historied end was a few and cruel; but the committee of an about a few and of bread. then suggested that he leave the balance of the

careless of himself and all persons else—and no advice, no poleadings or explanations of the Charman have rarely any elset, but when he finds a case of actual fraud on a soldier by a bloker or agent he receives no money. He is made not only to disburse his franciplent gains, but is shut out from doing, any further business at the office.

The case of the black recruit Sam Brown, to whom we referred a few days since as having been investigated into the army under the plea of driving a pair of horsest and carriage, has been fully investigated by Mr. Blant, and a full conviction made. It will be reconlected that he signed papers at the Frovost Mirshall's office without knowing what they were and received lifty dollars, tweaty of which were boug, but instead of being mounted on a carriage box, he found himself in a citoth tent on Rik r's lesand, with clean straw for a bed, surrounded by a foot of snow and the thermoefficer at zero. This was not what the darkey bargained for.

The case for all parties concerned was so outrageous that Mr. Blint took unusual pains with it, ferreting out all the facts and guilty parties; brought the whole subject to the attention of the Wir Department, through General Dix; obtained his full discharge, and compelled the broker to retund to the county the turee hundred dollars he had received from the thairman of the Committee, paid on papers signed by the Provest Marshall. The wife of Sam appeared before the committee, pleating strongly for her husbands release, who was here by support. See did not want the bounty, even it she co d poi t—she wanted Brown; he was her only friend, her kidneys were affected and she could not work much.

"Was he good to you?" says Mr. Bumt. "Berry good, indeed," "Bid he ever yet drunk?" "Sometimes he would get a little over de bar." "What would you give to have him released?" "Oh, Jerd a massy, Mr. Judge, I've get to have him released?" "Oh, ierd a massy, Mr. Judge, I've get to have him released?" "Oh, ierd a massy, Mr. Judge, I've get to have him released?

The Evening Express Case.

Pefore Judge Cardozo. The case of Henry Hobson, the contumacious witness who refused to answer any questions relative to the cir-culation of the Evening Express, in the suit now pending between the partners, James and Erastus Brooks, on one side, and Stephen Clark on the other, came up yesterday on the motion of the counsel for the plaintiff to commit

Mr. Crain read the affidavits upon which the motion was founded, and argued that the power of the Court to commit for a contempt was found at common law. It was no excuse to say that the witness meant no contempt. and that in refusing to answer the questions put to him
he was acting in accordance with the instructions of the
counsel on the other side. His testimony was necessary
in the adjudication of the present case, and if he stil,
continued to refuse to answer there was only one remedy,
and that was the jail.

Mr. McKcon, in reply, stated that the witness intended
no offence to the Court, and that, furthermore, the Court
was not vested with power to commit the witness under
the act by the provisions of which these proceedings
were taken. and that in refusing to answer the questions put to him

were taken.

The argument was continued at some length on both sides, when his Honor took the papers, and announced that he would render a decision in the point this morning, to which time the cause was adjourned.

The First Massachusetts Cavalry. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

HEATQUARTERS, FIRST MASSACRUSETTS CAVALTY, WIRKENTON, Va., Jun. 16, 1864. I see by your despatch of the 13th met, that the came I see by your despatch of the 13th met, that the camp of this regiment was reported to have been surprised by guerilas, and several men and horses captured. You will oblive me by contradicting the above report in your next issue. The report probably arose from the late surprise of the third Pennsylvania cavalry, picket reserve, when one officer and seven men were wounded, and nineteen men, forty-to a horses and equipments were expired by a party of Meeby a taltalion, who, packing around their picket line, attacked them in the rear. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. CROWNINSHIELD,
Captain Commanding First Massachusetts Cavalry.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS

News from Central and South America.

Another Bloody Revolution in New Granada.

ANTIQUIA DECLARES HER INDEPENDENCE

THE NEW COLOMBIAN CONFEDERATION.

By the arrival of the steamship Illinois, Captain Bab cock, we are in possession of our usual files and correspondence from the Central and South American republics. We subjoin the letters of our correspondents, con veying the news up to the latest moment.

PANAMA, Jan. 8-11 P. M.
Affairs Quiet in Central America—The Steamship Moses

Taylor, dc., dc.
The steamship Moses Taylor, Captain Biethen, from San
Francisco on the 23d ultimo, has arrived. Her passengers will be disembarked to-night, and leave for Aspin wall at daylight to-morrow morning. They will be in New York nearly as soon as the Ariel.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Salva Captain Boroditch, from San Jose de Guatemala and inter-mediate ports, has also arrived. She brings the followin

mediate ports, has also arrived. She brings the followin cargo for New York:—13 ceroons indigo, 1,608 dry hides and 14 packages of sundries. The entire cargo of the shie consists of 5,780 packages.

The Salvador reports everything as being very quiet in Central America. The authorities of Salvador still feel sore, however, at the assistance given by foreigners to secure the escape of General Earries.

The steamship Moses Taylor will, I understand, take in the cargo brought by the filmois and return to San Francisco. She stands in need of being taken into deck before making another trip with passengers, as her bottom is very foul from having laid up so long.

Delay in Landing the Passengers of the Moses Taylor-The Resolution in Antioquia Against Mosquera-Reported Designs of Mosquera and Piores Against Peru-A Sallo Bitten to Pieces by a Shark, dic.

The Moses Taylor's passengers were not landed last night, as a matter of precaution. They are brought from the steamer to the wharf in open launches, and it was feared that some might get overboard in the darkness and be lost; as it is, they came ashore at noon, exposed to a blazing tropical sun, without any awning to protect them They do not land in the Panama Railroad Company' steamer; but the launches which they are in are merciy towed by her from ship to shore. The lilinois will pro

bably leave Aspinwall this evening.

We hear that the revolution in the province of Antiojula is more serious than at first supposed. Four thou-

quis is more serious than at first supposed. Four thousand men are in arms against Mosquera, and the government has been obliged to raise a large force to oppose them. There has not been much enthusias in regard to Mosquera a victory, except among his partisans. This, if notling else, gives the strongest proof of his unpopularity with the majority.

It is said, by those who apparently understand perfectly the situation, that it is the intention of Mosquera and Flores to combine against Pera, and endeaver by the conquest of that State to annex it also to the United States of Colembia. If this is the case they will have undertaken a task of large proportions, and one they will find difficult to complete.

A saitor going ashere on a hawser from the bow of the English mail steamer robent, which arrived at Aspinwall on the 3d inst., was soized by a shark, which took of one of his legs at the first bite. At the next attack the man lost his left arm near the shoulder, then the right arm to the shoulder; and lastly, his head was then clean of. The trunk, with the one leg attached, floated, and was buried on the 7th by the shap's company.

Archbishop Hughes. DEATH OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISH

eccived by the very reverend administrator of the

The following letter, on behalf of the President, was

diocese:—

| WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1864 |
| To the Very Reverend Wa. Starks, Aministrator of the Diocese of New York:—
| Very Reverend Wa. Starks, Administrator of the Diocese of New York:—
| Very Reverse and Dear Sir.—The President of the United States has put into my hands the invitation to the obsequies of the late Archbishop Hughes, with which ha was favored by you.

White it was impossible for him to accept the invitation, he has, novertholess, earnessly desired to find some practicable mode of manifesting the sorrow with which he received intelligence of that distinguished prelate's demice, and his sympathy with his countrymen, and with the relapous commonion over which the decessed presided, in their great bereavement. I have, therefore, on his behalf, to request that you will make known in such manner as will seem to you mest appropriate, that having formed the Archbishop's acquantance in the earliest days of our country's present troubles, his counted and advice were gladly sought and continually received by the government on those points which his position embled him better than there to consider.

these points which his position embled him series the country, the chieff to completure of deep interest to the country, the Archbishop, associated with others, went alread and did the sation a service there, with all the leyalty, fidelity and practical wisdom which, on so many other occasions, illustrated his great ability for administration.

Humbly hoping that the loss-which the charch and the state have sustained in the removal of the head of your archd losses, may, through the blessing of tied, be repaired, so that what has been an une cakable grin to him may not be a permanent cause of sorrow to them.

I have the Lonor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, ats which his position enabled him better the

Military Affairs.
FIFTY-PIRST REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS (SHEPARD RIPLES).

This veteran regiment will be reviewed by his Bonor the Mayor, at the City Hall, at two o'clock to-day, 19th. They will then be excerted through Broadway, Fifth avenue, Thirty seventh street and Madison avenue, and arence, Thery expends arest and Madison avenue, and benqueted at the corner of Broadcasy and I wenty third street. They will carry their old was flag, a national color; the brade of the regiment, another matismal color, presented by the city of New York for their valor in the field; a regimental color, presented by the city, in which a shell burst at the second battle of Managements and another regimental color, presented by the criminal and the regiment. The first two are the Stars and Stripes, and the second two blue flags, with the arms of the State bleeding with those of the Union. Let the people along the route cheer them as they describe.

REGIMENT. Boston, Jan. 17, 1864. The arrival to day of the Enlity-second Massachuset's regiment was the ecossion of a great evation to the brave men composing it. The regiment was received at the depot by a crowd of citizens, and under escortes the inde-pendent Cadots and other military bodies was escorted o the State House, where Governor Andrew extended a welcome in an eloquent speech. A salute was fired on the Common. A dinner in Fancuil Hall followed. So imposting and enthusiastic a demonstration on the Subbath

RECEPTION OF THE THIRTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS

as reldem been seen here.

Major General Dix has issued an order, appointing commission to try the cases of persons at present confined and his friends will be included in this investig tion. The following is the order in full, a copy of which has seen sent to Marshal Murray:--

been sent to Marshal Murray:

***PECAL CADEES—NO. 11.**

**HEADQUARTERS, DEFARMENT OF THE KAOF, }

**NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 15, 1504

Pursuant to instructions from the War Pepartment, dated January 12, 1844, a Military Commission is hereby appointed to examine and investigate the cases of persons arrested and detained in Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, and fort Warren, Boaton harbor, other than prisoners of war and convicts.

The commission will report the facts together with their recommendation in each case to the Major Geogral commanding the department, and will try such cases as may be sent before them for trial from these headquarters.

Petall for the commission:

Colonel M. S. Howe, Third U. S. in anny.

Captain Royal S. Frank, lighth U. S. M.

Major 7 S. Dent, Dourth U. S. in anny.

Captain Royal S. Frank, lighth U. S. M.

Major 7 John A. Bolles, A. D. C. Judge Advecate.

The commission will meet first at Fort Lafayette, N. V. harbor, at ton c clock, A. M., on Troselay, January 19

1864, or as soon thereafter as practicable, taking up the caves of these confined in that fort.

Special instructions for the guidance of the Court are here with each sed.

By command of Major General Dix.

The Weather.

The Weather.

A SNOW STORM IN THE WEST. Cisconnant, Jan. 18-9 A. M. it communicated raining last night about nine o'clock, and continued till two o'clock this morning, when it turned to snow. The ground is now covered, and snow coutinues to fall. Thermometer thirty-five degrees.

SNOW STORM AT CAIRO. Camo, Jan. 10, 1841 A violent snow storm prevaled here from early last evening until coun to-day. Some six luches of mow baye fallen. The weather is new clear.